#22

0575-59167/JPW/BJA/AHM

Marked-up Version of Amended claims:

--1. A method for treating or preventing stroke in a human subject susceptible to intracranial hemorrhaging, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of a CD39 polypeptide comprising consecutive amino acids the sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID [NO. 1] NO:1 or an active polypeptide fragment thereof so as to inhibit adenosine diphosphate-mediated platelet aggregation by increasing adenosine diphosphate catabolism without increasing incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage in the human subject.--

--2. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the active polypeptide fragment of CD39 polypeptide [is administered and] is a mutated or a truncated form of the CD39 polypeptide.--

--7. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein [the] an active fragment of the CD39 polypeptide comprises consecutive amino acids the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of [about 20-80] amino acid residues 20-80 of SEQ ID NO: 1 [which mimics the active site of CD39].--

--9. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment thereof occurs at the onset of stroke in [a] the subject.--

--10. (Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the

active fragment thereof is prior to stroke onset in [a] the subject.--

--11. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment thereof occurs after the onset of stroke [onset] in [a] the subject.--

--12. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment thereof is administered in a dosage of 1-20 mg/kg of the subject's body weight.--

--13. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment[s] thereof is administered in a dosage of 4-8 mg/kg of the subject's body weight.--

--17. (4X Amended) A method for [determining whether] testing a compound [inhibits platelet aggregation or leukocyte accumulation by increasing ADP catabolism and does not increase incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage, so as to treat or prevent thrombotic or ischemic disorder in a subject,] comprising:

(a) administering [the] a compound which increases ADP catabolism to an animal, which is a model for the thrombotic or ischemic disorder, before, concurrently with or after step (b);

(b) inducing the thrombotic or ischemic disorder in the animal;

(c) measuring the stroke outcome and the incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage in the animal;

(d) measuring platelet and/or fibrin deposition in ischemic tissue in the animal; and

(e) comparing the stroke outcome and the platelet and/or fibrin deposition in the presence of the compound [with] or in the absence of the compound, so as to determine whether the compound is capable of treating or preventing the thrombotic or ischemic disorder in the subject.--

--19. (Amended) The method of claim 17, wherein the stroke outcome is [determined from the measurements] measured as [of] platelet deposition, bleeding time and infarction volume.

--22. (Amended) The method of claim 17, wherein the administration of the compound is [prior to stroke onset in the animal] before step (b).--

--23. The method of claim 17, wherein the administration of the compound is concurrent with [occurs at the onset of stroke in the animal] step (b).--

--24. The method of claim 17, wherein the administration of the compound is after step (b) [occurs after stroke onset in the animal].--

--27. (Amended) A method for treating or preventing stroke in a human subject susceptible to intracranial hemorrhaging, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of a deletion mutant, substitution mutant, or insertion mutant of the CD39 polypeptide, which CD39 polypeptide comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence shown in

SEQ ID NO:1, so as to inhibit adenosine diphosphate-mediated platelet aggregation by increasing adenosine diphosphate catabolism without increasing incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage in the human subject. --

--28. (New) A method for treating or preventing stroke in a human subject susceptible to intracranial hemorrhaging, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of CD39 polypeptide comprising consecutive amino acids the sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 so as to inhibit adenosine diphosphate-mediated platelet aggregation by increasing adenosine diphosphate catabolism without increasing incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage in the human subject.--

--29. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein a deletion mutant of the CD39 polypeptide which lacks a transmembrane domain is administered.-

--30. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the CD39 polypeptide comprises consecutive amino acid the sequence of which is identical to the sequence from amino acid number 1 to amino acid number 50 in SEQ ID NO:2.--

--31. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] <u>the</u> active fragment <u>thereof</u> occurs at the onset of stroke in [a] <u>the</u> subject.--

--32. (New) The method of claim 28 wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] <u>the</u> active fragment <u>thereof</u> is prior to stroke onset in [a] <u>the</u> subject.--

--33. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment thereof occurs after the onset of stroke [onset] in [a] the subject.--

--34. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment thereof is administered in a dosage of 1-20 mg/kg of the subject's body weight.--

--35. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the CD39 polypeptide or [its] the active fragment[s] thereof is administered in a dosage of 4-8 mg/kg of the subject's body weight.--

--36. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or the active polypeptide fragment thereof is effected prior to stroke onset in the human subject.--

--37. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or the active polypeptide fragment thereof is effected at the onset of stroke in the human subject.--

--38. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the CD39 polypeptide or the active polypeptide fragment thereof is effected after stroke onset in the human subject.--

Marked-up Version of Amended claim

--27. (Amended) A method for treating or preventing stroke in a human subject susceptible to intracranial hemorrhaging, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of a deletion mutant, substitution mutant, or insertion mutant of the CD39 polypeptide, which CD39 polypeptide comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, so as to inhibit adenosine diphosphate-mediated platelet aggregation by increasing adenosine diphosphate catabolism without increasing incidence of intracerebral hemorrhage in the human subject.--